

ready to give bail? "Certainly not," said Miller; "take them to jail."

So they went to jail, with a solemn procession of six officers around them, and ten couples in front, and six more in the rear. They sent for a lawyer, R. B. Moore, who proved himself a frank, generous, sensible friend throughboot. They had crowds of visitors daily asking to see the "d—d Yankees," or the "d—d Abolitionists."

... The judge lectured them for what nobody knew

and told them that on paying their jail fees \$412 each, they should be discharged. They paid the bill, but returned to the jail for protection from the mob of "lewd fellows of the baser sort" who manifested great anxiety to use tar and feathers.

In the evening the sheriff escorted them to the hotel.

street is a direct response to the fact that they
normal themselves with a determination to resist and the

"I told him 'if they tar and feather you, they tar and feather me also.' On Thursday you say you quietly took a horse for Lexington, a relation comes to them, there they waited, appearing not to know his other, for the night train. Excepting some close meeting at Portsmouth, they met no further difficulties."

Among the ridiculous and wholly venial stories of Sam, it was said that they had killed slaves into the water, and returned in support of the cause. In some books, and told them that they would only run away somewhere "across the river," the leading army of the day, and the country, and the country, and the country, continued to correspond with, &c., &c. They heard their abundance daily, but escaped without serious loss, and returned up of their business and the exposure of their defiance.

We trust that the intrigues of which this is but a sample, will be exposed, and that the rebels on Wednesday evening from our "Unlovers."

FALSEHOOD IN SUPPORT OF SLAVERY

100 have will said, Mr. Editor, of Caleb Cushing's speech at the "Union-saving" meeting, on Thursday, at Faneuil Hall, that it was, as was to be expected, "in the

highest degree of artifice." You also say that it was "disjunctive"; and, moreover, that it was "distinguished from the general character of the other members of the class of that gentleman's peculiar mental characteristics." If by this expression you mean to imply that the speech was most thoroughly and impudently meddlesome, you are quite correct. The person who began his political career with perjury is not likely to hesitate at mere falsehood, especially when working for the Democratic party; and the falsehoods with which this speech was filled are contrasted with malignity even more detestable than the falsehoods with which it is so liberally supplied. The speaker would have it prelude to his suggestion of the unassimilation of prominent Abolitionists, as a remedy for an existing evil.

In a partisan speech from Mr. Chasling, falsehood is to be expected. The highest degree and the greatest abundance of it may be confidently looked for from that quarter, and on such an occasion, But Mr. Everett is a lawyer.

tion, would they not? If, in defence of his favorite institution, slavery, he goes somewhat beyond the very verity,

[illegible]

"In the town itself, the general belief for some time was that the revolt was by no means an extensive one, but a sudden and partial surrection only. The largest sugar plantation on the plain was

"Mr. Gaillet was situated about eight miles from the town, the negro being told that which had always been treated with such kindness as to make him feel at home. He was very much surprised at the overvalued opinion among the lower white people, in speaking of my man's good fortune, to say, if he *had* *any* claim on his side, it would be that of a slave!"

"Mr. Ojuelce, an attorney, or agent, for the plains, too, was a member of the General Assembly, and being fully persuaded that the negroes were the cause of all our troubles, he was determined to be employed to reach further to encourage them in opposing the Government; to which end he desired the assistance of a few soldiers from Fort Union, who were sent to accompany him, and to assist him in approaching the estate, to his surprise, he found all the negroes in arms on the side of the rebels, and (horrid to tell) *America* the body of a white officer which they had recently killed on a spot."

I wish, first, to inquire into some details of the "happy" condition of M. Gaillett's negroes, and into the probable reasons why Mr. Ojuelce, the agent of that worthy man, and the personal administrator of such "happines" as his negroes enjoyed, "*desired the assistance of a few sold*

I have before me a pamphlet of 36 pages, printed at Cape Henry, Saint Domingo, in October, 1814, dedicated to King Henri I. (who is known to us only by his sur-

tion, Christophe), and written by Baron De Vastey, entitled "Le Systeme Colonial Deroit" (The Colonial System Unveiled). It gives an account of the destruction of the original Haytiens, of the origin and horrors of the African slave trade, and of those frightful cruelties, systematically perpetrated under slavery, which led to the massacre of the slaveholders. The writer understands the importance of giving details, and he specifies the names and the individual acts of some of those planters and agents who were most distinguished, at the time of the insurrection, for hideous and atrocious cruelties against their slaves. Strange to say, the dreadful cruelties were made in the name of the *Slaveholder* (to those who have depended on the honor and veracity of Mr. Giffett), the names of his chosen representatives of the community—let me be accurate—"the *Knights and Lords of the slaveholders*—Giffett, the proprietor, and

"Gallifet and Montalibor destroyed their unfortunate lack by the most horrible sufferings, under the scourge,

in miry dungeons, where the victims perished their bodies lying continually in water. Galliet was accustomed to cut the hand-rings of his slaves.

"After the terrible *quatre piquet* [the punishment called the *four stakes*, to be described hereafter] Odeiac, against Galliet, caused bribe to be poured upon the beating bodies of his victims, with Cayenne pepper, and other pernicious substances"—p. 44.

After describing (p. 64) a variety of kinds of dungeons horribly adapted to inflicting suffering, the writer comments:

"Other dungeons were made in muddy places, (such as those of Galliet, Montalbor, Michel, Létour, Dune, and almost upon all the residences of the great planters, &c.), where the victims perished lying in water, by a cold and dampness which suppressed the circulation of the blood, and which, in the most frightful dungeons, there were

* Gallif et Montalbor faisaient perir leurs infirmes noirs dans
des flux orribles supplices sous le fouet, et dans des cachots fan-
taux, on les voyait périr, leurs corps étant continuellement

[illegible]

(1.) Les débris de ces affreux casot qui ont été démolis par ordre du gouvernement sont encore existants sur ces habitations; ceux qui souteront de la verite peuvent venir les voir.

